CALL TO ACTION PAPER

The case for 1,3 BAC based curatives begin with its favorable comparison to the more common cycloaliphatic adduct based on Isophorone Diamine (IPDA).

1. Better water resistance
2. Faster, lower temperature cures
3. A more reactive amine means a lower use level in the adduct hardener, thus a lower base price
4. Lower viscosity with good outdoor durability
5. It can be used as an accelerator in an IPDA based hardener for cooler temperatures
6. Excellent blush resistance

The faster cure profile of a 1,3 BAC based adduct shows excellent results after 1 day preventing water spotting. This is a common occurrence in high humidity conditions in large floor installations.

Good blush resistance is a hallmark of cycloaliphatic adduct hardeners. The faster surface dry of the 1,3 BAC types and good resin compatibility add to this resistance since no free amine works its way to the surface where carbonation may occur, causing blush.

Surface blush is more common with the aliphatic amine formulas, especially in higher humidity conditions in the Southwest.

Surface blush or greasing needs a mild acid wash and rinsing to correct and adds another step to the installation process.

Adducts based on IPDA and 1,3 BAC are very compatible and easily blended to achieve the desired cure time. EC 422A (IPDA) and EC 423 (BAC) are both formulated at 95 AHEW (50 phr use). Different ratios will give different cure times with no change in viscosity or 50 phr usage with your resin portion. Flexibility for the formulator or applicator.